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BOOK COUPON ON PAGE 6.

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1894.

TWO CENTS.

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HANDS OFF!

The Hawaiian President's Reply to Willis' Demand.

Unqualified Refusal to Surrender and Restore the Queen.

The Provisional Government Will Stand or Fall by This Decision.

Cleveland Not Clothed With Authority to Act as Arbitrator.

Gresham Instructs Willis to Drop All Negotiations.

ALL THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE SENT TO CONGRESS.

The Whole Controversy. From the Incarnation of the Revolution Up to the Present, Reviewed in Dole's Reply—Blount's Course Strongly Condemned, and the Cleveland Administration Put in a Dark Light—The Peking Arrives at Frisco.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—The President-to-day transmitted to Congress all correspondence relating to Hawaiian affairs since his last message. The message transmitting additional Hawaii correspondence is as follows:

To the Congress:

I transmit herewith copies of all dispatches from our Minister to Hawaii relating in any way to political affairs in Hawaii except such as have been heretofore transmitted to Congress. I also send copies of instructions sent on Jan. 12, 1894, "being the only instructions to him that have not been sent to Congress. In my former messages to Congress I withheld dispatches No. 3, under date of Nov. 16, 1893, and also dispatch No. 70, under date of Oct. 8, 1893. Inasmuch as the contents of dispatch No. 3 are all referred to in the dispatches of more recent date, and inasmuch as there seems to be no longer reason for withholding it, the same is herewith submitted. Dispatch No. 70 is still withheld for reasons that seem justifiable and proper.

DOLE'S REPLY.

We Declined to Accept the Terms Proposed by Cleveland.

President Dole's reply to the United States Minister's demand is as follows:

HONOLULU, Dec. 23, 1893.

Mr. Dole to Mr. Willis:

Sir—Your Excellency's communication of Dec. 19 announcing the conclusion which the President of the United States of America has finally arrived at respecting the application of this Government for a treaty of political union with that country, and referring to your proposal to submit the same to the Senate, has been received with the consideration that the same has the consideration of the Government.

While it is with deep disappointment that we learn that the important proposition which we have submitted to the Government of the United States, and which we have presented to you, has at length been rejected, we have experienced a sense of relief that we are now favored with the first definite assurance that your proposal will be received through a period of over nine months.

White we accept the decision of the United States, we decline further to consider the question of the political union of the two countries, and to present to the Government of the United States any proposal which may be made by us, so long as the same is not acceptable to the Government of the United States. We are, however, desirous of continuing our friendly relations with the United States, and of maintaining our neutrality in the event of any future conflict between the two countries.

WILLIS TOLD TO LET GO.

From extracts published in the papers and for reasons set forth hereafter, we are not disposed to remit the fate of Hawaii to its statements and conclusions.

As a matter of fact no member of the Executive or of the Provisional Government has conferred with the Queen, nor has she been allowed to see the new Government, nor has she been allowed to remain in the palace, and relating to the guards posted before the Queen, he had not learned that the Government did allow the Queen to have a personal guard of a "military" nature, as reported by Mr. Blount to have had with the ex-Queen on Jan. 17, and which has been denied by the President of the United States of America to the authority to do so.

Mr. Damon, on the occasion mentioned, was allowed to accompany the Cabinet of the Provisional President's decision. The situation being in the hands of Congress, the President will keep that information which will be given to him by the Queen before it from time to time the reports of the members of the House of Representatives.

The Queen has made an astounding claim by the President of the United States of America to the right to have a personal guard of a "military" nature, as reported by Mr. Blount to have had with the ex-Queen on Jan. 17, and which has been denied by the President of the United States of America to the authority to do so.

Mr. Blount's report of the remarks on that occasion by the Queen is as follows: "What is the nature of the Queen's claim?" "That she is the sovereign, or was it her claim against the United States?" "What is the Queen's claim?" "That she was or was not in the alternative, what can say? But if it had been all of that?"

What Mr. Damon said to the ex-Queen he said that he had no individual authority and did not use.

The last dispatch from Minister Willis, inclosing President Dole's reply to his demand

for a personal guard of a "military" nature, is as follows:

[No. 16]—LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, HONOLULU, Jan. 23, 1893, 12 midnight.

Mr. Willis to Mr. Gresham:

—Sir—President Dole has just delivered in person at this hour (midnight) the answer of the Provisional Government, declining, for reasons herein stated, to accept the decision of the President of the United States, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

The whole business of the Government with the ex-Queen is now closed, and will appear in that correspondence and the acts of our ministers and commissioners accredited to it.

The Queen's right to exist to the extent of the foundation of the right of her Government to be recognized by the United States of America is the meaning being held in the ex-Queen's letter to Mr. Blount.

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DIED BRAVELY

Massacre of the Wilson Party No Longer Doubtful.

Full Details of the Disaster Received at Capetown From Bulawayo.

CAPT. WILSON AND HIS MEN FOUGHT TO THE LAST.

Story of Conquered Natives Who Witnessed the Terrible Slaughter—Crafty King Lobengula Received the British Detachment in a Well-Planned Trap—Completely Surrounded and Cut to Pieces—Bodies Horribly Mutilated.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 18.—All doubt of the destruction of Capt. Wilson's party by the Matabeles has been dissipated. Details of the massacre were received here to-day. The news from Bulawayo show that Capt. Wilson and his men made a hard fight, and died gallantly, fighting to the last.

According to Bulawayo, advises some natives who arrived there in order to surrender the British detachment to the British commander admit that they were present when the Wilson detachment was destroyed.

These natives say that Capt. Wilson, who was in pursuit of King Lobengula, suddenly came upon a strong detachment of Matabeles, headed by the King himself. The latter was able to mount a horse and fly before the British advance. But when the information was conveyed to the King that the Wilson party was few in number, some reports placing the detachment as only forty British troopers and 100 or so auxiliaries, the King decided to get the Matabeles to make a stand and prepared to meet the British force in a trap.

Instructing the center of his force to continue retreating before the British troopers, who were pressing their horses onward through the Matabele ranks, in the hope of capturing the King, the right and left flanks of the Matabele impis were instructed to deploy to the right and to the left and to gradually converge inward so as to take the British forces on both flanks and in the rear.

The British troopers, under the impression that the Matabeles power was entirely broken, pressed onward after the King, keeping up a running fire upon the retreating British, which attracted the attention of Capt. Wilson from the maneuver which the King had planned.

In the meantime the mounted portion of Capt. Wilson's force had become separated from the native auxiliaries, who were on foot, and formed the rear guard of the small force.

When King Lobengula saw that the British were surrounded on three sides, he made a stand on some high ground, and at the same time the Matabeles on the flanks began moving inwards and the fate of the British detachment was sealed.

It was too late Capt. Wilson saw the trap into which he had fallen owing to his overconfidence and to the impulsive desire to capture the King.

Hurriedly having the holt sounded, Capt. Wilson gathered his men together and prepared to retreat upon the dismounted portion of his command, in the hope of being able to make a stand against the enemy; or, failing in this, to sell their lives as dearly as possible.

It was too late to avert complete defeat, and the fire of the Matabeles soon became so galling that the British force was compelled to bolt, as their horses were being shot under them and nothing but death or surrender was before them.

Then began a gallant fight to the death. From behind their dead horses the British troopers kept up a continual fire from their carbines, and the natives were no longer of use, owing to the proximity of the savage enemy, they drew their revolvers and awaited the last rush of the natives. It was long delayed, and then followed a brief hand-to-hand conflict, during which sword and revolver met assegai and club, only to sweep down beneath the onward rush of overwhelming numbers. Thus, beneath a shower of assegais, the troopers, fighting gallantly to the last and firing even when upon the ground, perished.

During the latter part of the stand made by the troopers against the Matabeles not a man of the British force was un wounded and some of them had received two or three dozen wounds.

After all resistance had been overcome the triumphant natives despoiled the troopers of every shred of clothing and mutilated the bodies in a horrid manner.

Report of the massacre just arrived at Fort Tuli report meeting a number of other natives carrying carbines and revolvers which had belonged to Capt. Wilson and some from the same force, some additional details of the massacre of the British troopers.

Capt. Wilson's force consisted of the few survivors who had managed to escape, thirty-four British troopers, and the number of natives which surrounded them varied from 1,000 to 2,000.

The Wilson party included Capts. Fitzgerald, Judd, Greenfield, Kirtton and Barrow and Lt. Col. H. D. Gurney.

Among the troopers under the command of these officers were a lot of young boys belonging to the nobility of England, and they had enlisted as troopers in order to get their first taste of campaigning. These young men included among their number Capt. Sir J. G. L. Wilson, the agent-general for New Zealand in London.

All reports concur in the statements that the young men made a gallant defense, keeping the savages at bay for a comparatively long time, owing to their extreme youth and the fact that they had never been in battle.

The Complainant Arrested on Suspicion.

William J. Wahl was arrested a few days ago for embezzling money from his employer, Thornton, the liveryman at 100 North Vandeventer avenue, and for stealing a watch and chain from Dick Hicks, a fellow carpenter. The latter was so slow in coming to trial that Mr. F. E. Devoy, of the firm of Devoy & Feuerborn, Coal & Coke Co., 704 Pine street,

Delegate Hartley Pummels Gernes.

Just prior to the meeting of the House of Delegates last night, Mr. John A. Gernes, the lawyer who has been conspicuous in the House contests, met Mr. James E. Hartley of the Second Ward in Clerk Bartholomew's office. Some words passed relative to the conduct of the House, and it was suggested that Hartley be allowed to speak. Hartley said that he had been prevented from doing so by the committee of the Second Ward, and he was told that he must speak to the committee of the First Ward.

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Among the troopers under the command of these officers were a lot of young boys belonging to the nobility of England, and they had enlisted as troopers in order to get their first taste of campaigning. These young men included among their number Capt. Sir J. G. L. Wilson, the agent-general for New Zealand in London.

All reports concur in the statements that the young men made a gallant defense, keeping the savages at bay for a comparatively long time, owing to their extreme youth and the fact that they had never been in battle.

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J. LEWIS PUBLISHING CO.
GEORGE PLUTZER, President.TERMS.
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morning..... 50 Cents
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a month (delivered by carrier)..... 60 Cents
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Sunday..... 25 to 35 Pages..... 4 CentsTELEPHONE NUMBERS.
Motel Rooms..... 4085
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New York Bureau, Room 86, Pulitzer Building,
Box H. Fischer, Manager.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1893.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

D OPERA-MOURE—James O'Neill.
APO—Felix Moore.
MAGAZINE—Rex Clayton.
GAS—Gas Williams in "April Fool."
SAFETY—Paul Kauvar.
INDIANS—Metors Specialty Co.Two hundred newsboys on the down town
streets are selling the Daily Post-Dispatch
two cents. Do not be deceived into spend-
ing over twice that amount for a mass of
stuff you do not need. Only 2c need be spent
for the day's news. When you buy "8 for a
nickel" you are likely to get old papers
piled on you.STEEL blooms are flowers of the spring,
the autumn and the winter.IN plain American, the Administration's
Hawaiian course is Donkeyotic.THERE is nothing to do for the Lake
employment Fund but to swell it.EVERY blow at the income tax lands in
neighborhood of tariff reform's carotid
artery.THE ENDORSEMENT of the Lake Employ-
ment Fund is good, but the contribution
is better.THE Senators are merely teaching the
President that the patronage whip cuts
both ways.THE death of Anarchist Vaillant will not
stop bomb-throwing, but it will stop An-
archist from throwing bombs.Unlikely of his predecessor if the
leadership will be of value to young
over. It will show him what not to
do.A last prop has been struck from
the Populist enthusiasm of Mrs.
w. The payment of her salary has
been refused.THE INCOMES of most millionaires are
not the products of labor, but of legis-
lative favor. They should be willing to re-
ceive the compliment.AN OHIO protection organ declares that
any sugar would pay more pensions
in the income tax. Protection organs
are apt to tax the poor man rather
than the rich.THE BEST OF ALL.
The objections to the income tax are that
it is a war tax, an inquisitorial tax and an
incentive to perjury.Concerning the first of the objections it
may be said that the tariff duties levied at
the Custom-house by the McKinley bill
are barely enough to meet a war charge of
\$165,000,000 a year, contracted thirty years
after the war closed. Besides, while the
Government gets not more than \$190,000,
000 out of the McKinley war tax, certain
favored individuals are enabled by it to
collect not less than \$300,000,000 from the
people every year. As between the two
the income tax is certainly the superior,
because it cannot be used as a means of ex-
ortion by a class against the mass.It must be admitted that it is inquisitorial
like most other taxes. But the merit of it
is that it is less so than most of them. For
instance, it is less inquisitorial to put a few
business-like questions to a business
man concerning his share in the pecuniary
benefits of good government in which all
are interested than to open his wife's
trunks and turn her wardrobe upside
down at the Custom-house in the confident
belief that she has lied about their con-
tents. And it is less inquisitorial than
the internal tax on whisky, which can be
collected only by keeping a detachment of
sworn officials at every distillery to watch
the manufacturer at every step of the
process and see that he doesn't swindle
the Government.IT is a great mistake in pre-
paring his law was the failure to get some-
thing to draw up a clause outlawing im-
perial machinery. It is suspected that
such machinery has caused Mr. Car-
negie to desert his old friends.THE UNITED STATES Senators yielded their
objections on one of the most vital ques-
tions of the age and submitted tamely to
the dictation of the President. But now
that the "offenses" are to be dispensed
their backs stiffen and their courage re-
vives.WHAT does Chancery Dapew mean by
that the Administration is spend-
ing in the service of Lillie-
Chicago Times. He very
test the capacity of an
old man and politiciantries do not object to
applied to other indus-
tries against it when it
A rolling-mill in
down six months
to bring it within
a.talked with Mr.
ing to Mr. Car-
the truth about
poses of the
occurred. A
nothing aboutbe a candidate for renomination in '93,
there is said to be no doubt that Gen. Har-
rison would accept recall in case of his
party insisting. The McKinley boom and
the little Reed boom may have all evaporated
before convention year. On with the
ice-wagon.WHAT Democratic State or Congressional
district in the North could be carried for
the income tax or the Wilson bill? We
pause for a reply.—[New York Sun.]
Well, it isn't long since Michigan,
which is not Democratic, elected a new
Democratic Congressman. Besides, the
Wilson bill was carried by an overwhelming
majority all over the country in '92. Democ-
ratic States and Democratic districts are
all right. The Sun is not up to date, and
most of what one sees in it isn't so.The Indiana clergyman who has re-
turned \$900 of pension money which he
confesses to have obtained fraudulently,
through three medical examining boards,
one Democratic and two Republican,
declared him entitled to it, has fur-
nished some very clear evidence of
the ease with which Uncle Samuel
has been imposed upon in the name of pa-
triotism. If there were only more con-
sciences like this Indiana preacher's, we
would soon be in possession of a large
amount of surprising information.IN ORDER that proper preparations for the
beginning of the work on the Forest Park
Lake may be made, it is necessary to ob-
tain a fair estimate of the number of men
to be employed. An application list will
be kept at this office. The list should be
as complete as possible before active work
begins. Every man desiring employment
from the committee should register at his
earliest opportunity. This is important.
Delay may cut applicants out of several
days' wages. Register at once.

THE HANGMAN'S SHOW.

The scene at the jail yesterday was ac-
curately described as disgraceful. The
hanging of Welsor was turned into a
ghastly entertainment for the delectation of
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The jail doors were besieged by a dis-
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The young woman whose temper is tried in
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OKS FREE.

ant Advertisement Costs or more entitles the to one of the following see. The advertisement left at any Branch Office

L.I.S.T.

"Leaves," by Fanny Fern.
"Liar's and Other Lies," by Bill

Firm of Girdlestone," by A. Doyle.

"Hours with Great Humorists."

"Dearest Foe," by Mrs. Alexander.

"Life Worth Living," by Wm. H.

"Art of Gold," by L. T. Meade.

"Story of the United States,"

"Famous or Infamous," by Bertha

"Brighteyes," by H. Rider Haggard.

"The Carrier," by R. D. Black-

"The Demoniac," by Walter Besant.

Advertisers of the Post-Dispatch reserve the privilege of revising or rejecting any ad-

vertisement left in their counting-room. In case of

return money will be refunded.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ECU OF THE HOLY TRINITY (English Evangelical Lutheran). Memorial service Sunday at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.; prayer and lecture services Sunday at 6 p.m.

MEMORIAL MASS, Memorial Mass, 10 a.m., and 3 p.m., Sunday, Jan. 14, at 11 a.m., at St. John's Church, 10th and Locust streets.

RE EMERIT TEMPLE, corner 17th and Locust streets, will be open to all on Sunday afternoons, 12:30 to 1:30 p.m.

THE EXPOSITIVE LIBERALIST. Visitors are always wel-

come to the Expositive Liberalist.

EDGAR MEETING-HOUSE, 1030 a.m. to 12 m.

Prayer and lecture services Sunday at 6 p.m.

WILLIAMSON MEMORIAL HALL, 10th and Locust streets, Sunday, 11 a.m., address by Prof. Wm. Williamson. Subject: "Political Economy of Religion." The public are cordially in-

vited to attend to all services.

D. C. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 10th and Locust streets, Sunday school, 10 a.m.; services Sunday, Jan. 14, at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., conducted by the pastor.

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SSN CAFE
STREETS.
Gentlemen,
ST-CLASS.
NEWS.

For any lady to lack a
wrap these days, and
outgrown garments,
are almost girls,
oaks during the gaud
ends its first week to-

fully treated and med-
r. Dinsber, 64 Pine St.

C. Chase,
own and bridge work.

ED PETARD

way in the Palace of
De Ovelas.

A petard or bomb with
found yesterday evening
in palace of the Marquis
was found by the son-
the Marquis Camar-
the fuse burning and
with his foot. The bomb
tube a foot long
ered. There is no clew
of this outrage, though
at work on the case.

1 Fired On.

Jan. 18.—The Missouri Pa-
pergoers which goes
m. was fired into by
robbers near Monett,
hen the train reached
ten rocks were noticed
a red lantern was dis-
arrived. The engine
ruse, pulled up ahead
to shoot. Two windows
other damage was done.

rd Ordered.

—A motion is pend-
of Mort Shelby, the
r, and on a state-
at threat of a mob
Bishop ordered a

Indicted.

18.—Abe Livingston,
on Christmas Eve,
ed for wilful murder.

Briefs.

jailed at Nevada, Mo.,
aster, Ill., and Marsh-
took two of the Montori-
r. The men were
ily chase.

Westport, Ky., reported
was beaten and robed
n swooped with a circus man

ight at Clarksville, Tenn.,
stabbed with a knife and
then turned his attention to
several times. The wounded
to be.

ANKE TRAGEDY.

begin the Inquest on the
ies To-Day.

out 10:30 o'clock Coroner
inquired into the death of
Stephenson, and State-
ns of the double tragedy
night at 1423 Olive
the only one piece of
the
ur-
of
nt.
nt.

COAL
and be convinced
est prices.
OAL & CO.,
704 Pine Street.

ARD A. FINNEY.

Board of Health
nts, N. M.,
s afternoon of the
Finney, which occ-
early this morn-
a sufferer for some
days, complain and
physicians and
less than a year
ago.

MENT. Secretary of the
under Drs. Dud-
that position
in good health
the Christian
St. Louis University
St. Louis Medical

he prime of man-
age at the time of
in his profes-
ress made him
was Miss Corby,
remains will be
rment.

WARD MCALLISTER.

Muff Chains.
My Lady's muff now swings from a fine
gold chain, which glistens amid the dark
of her coat. She wears it because it is the
fashion, but she finds it useful as well.

Other costly muff chains, favored for their
elegance, are of tiny silver or steel beads
set with turquoise, and still others look like

The fancy muffs, which are just a few
of lace framed in velvet, are more useful than
the others, as they would add to the warmth
of a woman's garment. They are com-
lined with fur, and being small, they are
snug and warm inside.

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